

YEARLY RECORD.

TOTAL NO. OF WORLDS PRINTED DURING 1899:

104,473,650.

AVERAGE PER DAY FOR ENTIRE YEAR:

285,447.

SEVEN YEARS COMPARED:

THE WORLD came under the Present Proprietor

ship May 10, 1893.

Year. Weekly Total. Daily Average.

1893.....5,151,157.....22,331

1894.....12,235,234.....33,544

1895.....28,519,747.....77,022

1896.....31,241,267.....84,287

1897.....70,126,041.....192,126

1898.....83,359,931.....228,463

1899.....104,473,650.....285,447

Sunday WORLD'S Record:

Averaging Over 230,000 Copies Each

Sunday Since 1893.

The average Circulation of The Sun-

day WORLD during 1892 was.....

14,727

The average Circulation of The Sun-

day WORLD during 1893 was.....

24,054

The average Circulation of The Sun-

day WORLD during 1894 was.....

79,985

The average Circulation of The Sun-

day WORLD during 1895 was.....

166,636

The average Circulation of The Sun-

day WORLD during 1896 was.....

234,724

The average Circulation of The Sun-

day WORLD during 1897 was.....

257,267

The average Circulation of The Sun-

day WORLD during 1898 was.....

260,326

Amount of White Paper Used During

Six Years Ending Dec. 31, 1898:

Year. Pounds. Year. Pounds.

1893.....1,423,288.....18,200,829

1894.....4,468,433.....15,637,402

1895.....6,229,207.....17,134,467

1896.....6,229,207.....17,134,467

1897.....6,229,207.....17,134,467

1898.....6,229,207.....17,134,467

1899.....6,229,207.....17,134,467

CIRCULATION BOOKS OPEN TO ALL.

NO SNOBBERY.

There should be no suspicion of snobbery, no taint of plutocracy, no monopoly of money in the celebration of the inaugural anniversary of GEORGE WASHINGTON. Who have most occasion to celebrate it? Who but the People whom he led to "Liberty, Equality and Fraternity."

The Father of His Country did not create a Government of the People for the People by the People with a view to turning its state-liest functions over to Committees of Aristocrats by Aristocrats. This is a plain republic, not an aristocracy, a monarchy, or even a plutocracy—as yet.

The great and rich men of to-day may (but we doubt it) succeed in converting the Government into what WASHINGTON refused to make it—an oligarchy. But as long as it is a Democracy let the People rule, and let them participate in public celebrations of public events unhampered by the restrictions of "their betters."

It is quite possible that the American people believe they have no "betters," and prefer to see WASHINGTON'S inauguration go uncelebrated rather than to have it presided over by plutocracy and stamped by snobbery.

THE DAY BEFORE.

There was no premonition of the Great Blizzard of last year the day before it swept over New York and hovered in this unaccustomed air until the chill of death and the peril of enforced idleness got a great grip on the great city.

The anniversary of "Blizzard Day" will be to-morrow, and while the Weather Prophet employed by a bounteous paternal Government declares that the next two or three days are likely to be "clear and cool," it is well to be prepared for something else.

Gum coats and goloshes, for example, are quite frequently the proper equipment for days meteorologically "clear and cool."

But the Great Blizzard may not be duplicated for a hundred years.

WORLDLINGS.

Sidney Bartlett, the aged Boston lawyer, whose death occurred last week, left an estate worth fully \$10,000,000. His fees, even for a few words of counsel, frequently amounted to \$50,000.

Benjamin Cabanel, the young French artist who recently made a tour of this country, is to succeed Cabanel as professor at the Beaux Arts in Paris. He expresses himself as delighted with his trip to America.

One of Boston's wealthy citizens is John L. Gardner, who inherited several millions from his father. His hobby is floriculture, and his greenhouses are celebrated. His home is noted for its superb entertainments.

Mrs. Thomas A. Scott, of Philadelphia, has a necklace of diamonds and pearls that is valued at \$150,000. Her collection of emeralds is one of the finest in the country, and the total value of her gems is at least \$500,000.

Postage stamps at the Eden Musee. Among the many interesting sights at the Eden Musee, beginning from this evening, will be the exhibition of postage stamps of all nations. The collection is a rare one, many of the stamps being of great value. The exhibit is made by the members of the Brooklyn, National and Staten Island Philatelic Societies.

Exhibition in children named by MURKIN'S THEATRE. GENERAL. Price 25 cents. Give it a trial.

Respectfully Submitted by "The Evening World" for the Consideration of the Legislature of the State of New York.

BE JUST TO THE CHILDREN!

Give Parents the Right of Appeal from Commitments of Their Little Ones by Police Justices.

THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT.

All proceedings under this section (Sec. 201, Chap. 670, Laws of 1881, and Chap. 46, Laws of 1884), which are now subject to review by any court, shall be subject to review by the court of appeals, and in such a proceeding the commitment order or judgment may be affirmed or reversed or modified in such manner and to such extent as may seem best, or a rehearing of the charge ordered.

Drawn by a Judge of the Supreme Court of the State of New York and Indorsed by the Supreme Court Bench.

INDORSED IN RESOLUTIONS BY TAMMANY HALL.

Indorsed in Resolutions by the Republican County Committee of the City and County of New York.

Indorsed by a Meeting of Downtown Business Men of the City of New York.

Indorsed by Many Trades and Other Organizations and by an Overwhelming Public Sentiment.

THE PRESENT ATROCIOUS LAW.

The existing law regarding the commitment of children is as atrocious and autocratic in its operation as any law in Russia. It legalizes child-stealing and denies a remedy to the sufferers. It enables a police magistrate, on the testimony of a careless, inefficient and sometimes malicious agent, to irrevocably decide the fate of a child and break up a family circle.

The existing law denies to parent and child the right of appeal accorded to all classes of criminals. No new circumstances, no matter how important, no new evidence, no matter how conclusive, can obtain a rehearing of the case. Even the police magistrate, though convinced of his own error, cannot reverse his commitment. The law is iron-clad, autocratic and oppressive beyond all precedent.

No attack is made in this movement on any society. The vast amount of good work performed by the charitable organizations for the benefit of juveniles is acknowledged by all. But it is a grievous reflection on such good works that they should be accompanied by such undeniable atrocities, injustices and outrages as have occurred and are occurring under the operation of this extraordinary law.

No less a personage than Judge Barrett has boldly declared that if such a needless alternative is made it would be better that the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children be swept out of existence than that these outrages should continue. But Judge Barrett appreciates, as must every reasoning man, that the passage of the proposed amendment, while preventing the evil, will not limit the well doing of all such societies.

The proposed amendment was drawn by a leading member of the Supreme Bench. That it has the hearty and united approval of that bench is apparent from the brief excerpts from authorized interviews, which are here-with given. It may be possible that the wisdom of the Legislature shall see fit to modify this amendment in some respects. The main thing is to maintain in these cases as in all others the right of appeal that belongs to every citizen.

The proposed amendment, as appears below, has been heartily indorsed by the Republican Committee of the county of New York. Tammany Hall, too, has raised its voice in vigorous support of the measure. In such a simple question of justice there is no politics.

But more potent even than these indorsements is the wide-spread public sentiment of New York that demands the passage of this bill. Several indignation meetings have already been held in New York City, and various resolutions favoring the amendment adopted. The EVENING WORLD does not hesitate to say that the rejection of a measure so moderate and so just would be unworthy of the law-makers and a serious affront to the popular and overwhelming sentiment of New York.

(EDITOR EVENING WORLD.)

Specification, not generalization, is the best argument, and herewith are briefly presented the facts in two recent cases which are conspicuous examples of the atrocious injustice of the present law.

THE CASE OF JOSIE SHEPARD.

The first case is that of Joseph Shepard, an orphan seven years old, who came into the hands of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children in May, 1897, as a waif, and was finally committed to the New York Juvenile Asylum. About a month afterwards the grandmother of the child, who had been residing in Rochester at the time of the father's death, came to New York to search and provide for it.

She found the child at the asylum mentioned, and was informed that if she visited the child once a month on visitors' days it would be returned to her at the end of a year. This she did faithfully up to May, 1898, when she was summarily informed that the boy had been sent out West to Illinois a few days previous with a batch of other children to be bound out as an apprentice to a farmer.

This action was taken on the representa-

For Fifteen Years.

57 OLIFANT PLACE, BROOKLYN.

DEAR SIR: Please send three bottles of "RHEIN'S COMPOUND Sarsaparilla" to my daughter, at address enclosed. My husband desires me to say that three bottles of your Sarsaparilla radically cured him of a very serious and annoying eruption, which he had been troubled with for over fifteen years, and for the cure of which he had tried a great many things, but without the least benefit. For myself I can say that it built me up and restored me to perfect health when I was terribly run down. I would like that all who require a good blood medicine or liver medicine may be able to obtain your Sarsaparilla. I remain, yours respectfully, Mrs. J. M. BOESCH.

January 10, 1899.

tions of a careless and officious Superintendent, despite Grandmother Shepard's repeated appeals and protests that not only she but her son, Mr. John Shepard, of North Main street, Rochester, were anxious and able to care for the boy. Mr. Shepard himself had made a visit to New York and personally applied for the boy's release. He is a sober and industrious man, earning a good income, and his character and a sound having been testified to by scores of the leading officials, professional men and other citizens of Rochester.

At first the officers of the institution refused to do anything, and ridiculed the idea that a child once indentured should be brought back, but after three months of persistent agitation on the part of THE EVENING WORLD they finally sent for the boy and restored him to his relatives.

This action was an acknowledgment and proof that an error had been committed, and that an injustice had been done.

THE CASE OF TINA WEISS.

The second case is an even more powerful argument for the proposed amendment. Tina Weiss, the daughter of an industrious and sober man, had been left in the charge of an aunt in New York while the father, who was a peddler, made trips into the country for the purpose of disposing of his wares. He was a recent immigrant from Russia, and was striving to make sufficient money to send for his wife and a younger daughter, whom he had left behind.

In the Fall and Winter of 1897 he was away from the city longer than usual, and when he returned he found that the aunt had ill-treated the child so abominably that she had run away from her house and had fallen into the hands of the S. P. C. C.

When he went to the office of that organization to reclaim the child, he was told that she had been committed to an institution and he would not be permitted to see her. Promises were held out to him that if he would bring his wife to this country he might possibly be able to recover his lost daughter.

He did this, and when Mrs. Weiss arrived in New York last July, and went with her husband to get back their child, they were brutally ordered out of the office of the Society, and told that they need trouble themselves no more about the little girl, for they would never see her again.

As a result of this action the child had been adopted into the family of a farmer at Fultonville, N. Y., although even this information was denied the parents. This year, that is, the agitation for the recovery of the child was begun by THE EVENING WORLD after all other means had failed.

It was shown conclusively that the parents were willing to care for their little daughter; that they lived in very neat, comfortable and respectable quarters at Broome street, New York; that their reputation for sobriety, industry and intelligence was of the best; that they had plenty of well-to-do and influential friends ready to vouch for them; that they had been industriously and abused by the agents of Mr. Gerry's Society; that, in a word, the retention and apprenticing of little Tina Weiss was an unmitigated outrage and an unexampled abuse of autocratic power. After the most persistent efforts, and in fairly obedience to an outraged public sentiment, Tina Weiss was returned to her parents.

By this action the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children publicly admitted the injustice and inhumanity of its methods in this case, proving conclusively the defects of the law under which such outrages can be perpetrated with impunity. These are but two of many cases of injustice. In the other families have needlessly and cruelly been broken up, and the children were returned, because no public agitation had been made.

Here are some of the opinions expressed by judges of the Supreme Court with reference to the proposed amendment:

JUDGE BARRETT'S STRONG WORDS.

From authorized interview to THE EVENING WORLD of Feb. 4, 1899.

Justice George H. Barrett says: I have always thought that these commitments should be subject to revision. As it now stands, the law sets up an insuperable barrier. It says the commitment is irrevocable. It is almost an infamous law.

"Mr. Eldridge T. Gerry, of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children," suggested the reporter, "has said that if the law is amended as THE EVENING WORLD desires, his Society will be compelled to abandon all such cases, because it cannot afford to litigate them."

AS ANSWER TO MR. GERRY.

Judge Barrett's eyes flashed and his firm mouth closed tighter for an instant. Then he replied with energetic emphasis: "IT WOULD BE BETTER, FAR BETTER, THAT THE SOCIETY BE WIPED OUT OF EXISTENCE THAN THAT THIS POWER FOR EVIL BE RETAINED BY IT FOR A SINGLE DAY."

AT A QUESTION OF JUSTICE.

"Mr. Gerry and his Society have done a world of good in a wide field. The motives actuating them are of the noblest. But it would be better that the Society's powers be taken away from it than that it be permitted to tighten its grasp on a single child. The Society is not satisfied with the power it has. It asks for more. It would be an autocrat. But there should be a stop made. The Society should not be absolute. A police magistrate should not be absolute."

"When Mr. Gerry says his Society would do-

don such cases he talks nonsense—mere nonsense. I am heartily in favor of any change in the law which will work a removal of this autocratic power from irresponsible hands and place it in responsible hands," concluded the eminent jurist.

JUDGE BRADY'S POSITIVE OPINION.

From authorized interview to THE EVENING WORLD of Jan. 21.

Justice John R. Brady says: It is undoubtedly an enormous power to give police magistrates, that of making absolute and irrevocable commitments that no court or judge can go behind. I am most decidedly of the opinion that there should be some right of appeal in these cases. Some court should have the power to reopen these cases when it is manifest that there has been wrong committed, and there are many, no doubt. It is a grievous wrong and cannot be corrected too soon.

JUDGE PATTERSON APPROVES IT.

From authorized interview to THE EVENING WORLD of Jan. 21.

Justice Edward Patterson says: The proposed amendment is an excellent move and one that should have been made long ago. I have no objection to giving magistrates of such a measure. The powers of the police magistrates are too arbitrary, and it is only right that they should be subject to revision. I can say that I am heartily in favor of such an amendment.

JUSTICE ANDREWS INDORSES IT.

From authorized interview to THE EVENING WORLD of Jan. 22.

Justice George P. Andrews says: There should be a power vested somewhere which could revise these cases, and I heartily agree with THE EVENING WORLD that there should be something done in the matter. The proposed amendment, with another compelling the magistrates to keep a complete record of proceedings before him in all such cases, would form, I think, a complete remedy. The bill ought to become law without difficulty.

JUDGE LAWRENCE'S SENSIBLE VIEW.

From authorized interview to THE EVENING WORLD of Feb. 5.

Justice Abraham R. Lawrence says: If a child is once committed by a police magistrate, and if there is no technical error, that act is a fact. There is no recourse. None, as a matter of fact, I do not think that is right. No one's liberty or destiny should depend on the say of any one man, be he Police Justice or Supreme Court Judge. As the law stands it is irrevocable, and in many cases works injustice and is detrimental to the interests of children and parents. I think it should be amended so as to allow of some discretion in disposing of these cases.

INDORSED BY THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

The Republican New York County Committee unanimously adopted the following resolution at a meeting held Feb. 21, 1899:

RESOLVED, By the Republican Committee of the city and county of New York, that we hereby earnestly indorse and recommend the passage by the Legislature of the State of New York of the proposed amendment to the Penal Code now pending in the Legislature, which body that all proceedings under section 201, chapter 670, Laws of 1881, and chapter 46, Laws of 1884, when a commitment shall have been made, shall be subject to review by any court of record, and in such a proceeding the commitment order or judgment may be affirmed or reversed or modified in such manner and to such extent as may seem best, or a rehearing of the charge ordered.

URGED BY THE DEMOCRACY.

The following resolution was passed by a unanimous vote of the Tammany Hall Committee on Organization at its regular meeting on Feb. 19, 1899:

WHEREAS, The relations of parent and child are among the most sacred of human ties, which should not be lightly broken, except for good and sufficient cause; and WHEREAS, The present law for the commitment of children to charitable institutions by police magistrates admits of no appeal to the higher courts from the decision of said magistrates, or of reversal of that decision by said magistrates themselves, even where new facts have been presented showing the parents to be entirely worthy and able to provide for their children, or when the original evidence is shown to be untrustworthy by reason of carelessness, perjury or malice; and WHEREAS, The right of appeal is a fundamental right of the American citizens, rich and poor; and WHEREAS, This right of appeal, granted even to criminals of every degree, is denied to parent and innocent children by the existing law; and WHEREAS, Many cases of grievous injustice, without any legal remedy whatever, have arisen under the existing law, whereby parents have been cruelly deprived of their children and families needlessly broken up; therefore

BE IT RESOLVED, That we favor the enactment of the bill pending before the Legislature of this State, amending the Penal Code so as to give courts of record power to review by certiorari, and to affirm or reverse commitments of children under the provisions of the existing law, and we urge upon our representatives in the Legislature to vote for and support such an amendment.

THE RESOLUTION OF TINA WEISS'S FRIENDS.

At a meeting of downtown business men and women held Feb. 21, 1899, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The New York "Evening World" has so nobly exposed the cause of humanity in procuring the restoration to her parents of little Tina Weiss, who was cruelly enslaved by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children; and WHEREAS, That we citizens, as an outraged public, tender to the New York "Evening World" our most heartfelt thanks and appreciation for its noble and successful efforts in procuring the restoration to her parents of little Tina Weiss, who was cruelly enslaved by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children; and WHEREAS, That we citizens, as an outraged public, tender to the New York "Evening World" our most heartfelt thanks and appreciation for its noble and successful efforts in procuring the restoration to her parents of little Tina Weiss, who was cruelly enslaved by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children; and WHEREAS, That we citizens, as an outraged public, tender to the New York "Evening World" our most heartfelt thanks and appreciation for its noble and successful efforts in procuring the restoration to her parents of little Tina Weiss, who was cruelly enslaved by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children; 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